Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT[1] (thousands)			PER CENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1982	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983	Sept. 1983	Aug. 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1733.0	1711.2	1716.1	1.3	1.0						
MANUFACTURING	350.8	349.0	351.1	0.5	-0.1	384.06	379.45	9.53	9.51	40.3	39.9
Durable Goods	203.0	203.0	203.8	0	-0.4	401.23	394.71	9.81	9.77	40.9	40.4
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	14.2	14.3	13.8	-1.0	3.1	440.48	437.22	10.34	10.41	42.6	42.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.5	8.5	8.8	0.6	-3.3	374.61	374.61	9.73	9.73	38.5	38.5
Primary Metals	4.9	5.0	5.2	-0.4	-5.3	369.34	358.11	8.67	8.65	42.6	41.4
Fabricated Metals	33.1	33.1	33.1	0.2	0.1	457.47	437.89	11.05	10.92	41.4	40.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	78.8	78.4	78.5	0.5	0.4	403.74	398.34	9.92	9.86	40.7	40.4
Electrical Machinery	25.9	26.1	26.0	-0.4	-0.2	348.84	346.76	8.55	8.52	40.8	40.7
Transportation Equipment	5.9	6.0	6.0	-0.8	-0.6	439.02	445.59	10.63	10.66	41.3	41.8
Other Durable Goods 2/	31.5	31.7	32.4	-0.4	-2.7	367.72	364.57	9.17	9.16	40.1	39.8
Nondurable Goods	147.9	146.0	147.3	1.2	0.4	363.53	360.25	9.18	9.19	39.6	39.2
Food and Kindred	53.7	52.3	54.3	2.6	-1.0	317.58	315.22	7.90	7.92	40.2	39.8
Textile and Apparel	4.8	4.8	4.9	0.1	-3.3	235.63	231.34	6.25	6.12	37.7	37.8
Paper and Allied	32.6	32.7	32.1	-0.4	1.4	464.40	460.75	10.80	10.74	43.0	42.9
Printing and Publishing	35.5	35.2	35.7	1.1	-0.6	370.33	366.48	10.23	10.18	36.2	36.0
Chemical and Petroleum	9.5	9.5	9.3	0.4	3.0	429.94	425.10	10.94	10.90	39.3	39.0
Rubber and Leather	11.8	11.6	11.0	1.3	6.6	311.00	307.64	8.12	8.27	38.3	37.2
NONMANUFACTURING	1382.2	1362.2	1365.0	1.5	1.3						
Mining and Quarrying	7.6	9.2	6.8	-17.5	12.0	413.44	423.16	12.16	12.23	34.0	34.6
Metal Mining	5.2	6.8	4.6	-23.6	14.0	417.57	420.53	13.09	13.06	31.9	32.2
Construction	71.6	72.0	68.2	-0.6	5.0	543.14	585.58	14.64	14.75	37.1	39.7
Building	19.1	19.0	18.7	0.3	1.8	499.13	528.92	13.31	13.81	37.5	38.3
Highway and Heavy	15.7	16.4	13.5	-3.9	16.3	520.42	609.74	13.31	13.46	39.1	45.3
Special Trades	36.8	36.7	35.9	0.3	2.4	578.16	605.93	16.06	16.03	36.0	37.8
Transportation	61.4	59.1	61.5	3.8	-0.2						
Railroads	13.1	13.3	13.3	-1.1	-1.2	534.06	534.06	11.61	11.61	46.0	46.0
Trucking and Warehousing	23.8	23.4	23.4	1.5	1.3	436.82	436.30	11.87	11.76	36.8	37.1
Public Utilities	33.3	25.2	34.1	32.0	-2.3	503.42	513.48	12.43	12.71	40.5	40.4
Communications	19.0	11.0	19.9	73.4	-4.2	467.78	467.78	11.55	11.55	40.5	40.5
Elec., Gas and Sanitary	14.3	14.2	14.2	0.2	0.3	544.85	544.19	13.42	13.47	40.6	40.4
Trade	442.3	447.0	437.2	0.3	1.2	221.92	223.69	7.30	7.31	30.4	30.6
Retail	329.6	326.7	323.3	0.9	1.9	178.22	179.14	6.32	6.33	28.2	28.3
General Merchandise	44.8	43.6	44.2	2.6	1.4	173.75	174.33	5.91	5.85	29.4	29.8
Food Stores	46.7	46.7	46.0	-0.1	1.5	212.83	212.43	7.39	7.25	28.8	29.3
Automotive	34.8	34.7	34.4	0.4	1.2	282.92	280.54	8.13	7.97	34.8	35.2
Eating and Drinking	111.8	110.9	110.2	0.8	1.4	99.01	102.27	4.46	4.67	22.2	21.9
Wholesale	112.7	114.3	113.8	-1.4	-1.0	375.67	375.72	9.86	9.81	38.1	38.3
F.I.R.E.	99.0	99.3	98.4	-0.4	0.5						
Finance	47.6	47.7	46.1	-0.3	3.3						
Insurance	35.2	35.2	35.6	-0.2	-1.2						
Real Estate	16.2	16.4	16.8	-1.0	-3.3						
Service Industries	395.7	394.3	384.1	0.4	3.0						
Hotel and Lodging	22.1	23.1	21.6	-4.3	2.3						
Business Services	59.3	58.8	57.0	0.9	4.1						
Health Services	136.0	136.4	133.4	-0.3	2.0						
Private Education	21.5	18.7	21.3	15.0	1.1						
Soc. Serv., Museums etc.	84.4	84.5	81.4	-0.1	3.7						
Government	271.4	262.1	274.7	3.5	-1.2						
Federal	29.8	30.0	30.6	-0.6	-2.6						
State	68.5	62.6	67.7	9.4	1.1						
Local	173.1	169.5	176.3	2.1	-1.9						

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding.
2/ Includes Scientific Instruments and Miscellaneous Industries.

Labor Force Data: State, SMSAs, and Counties

Area or County	September, 1983 Prelim.		
	Labor Force[1/]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
State of Minnesota	2219216	145042	6.5
Metropolitan Areas			
Duluth/Superior (Duluth City Only)	35754	3720	10.4
Fargo/Moorhead (Clay County, MN Only)	28010	1271	4.5
Minneapolis/St. Paul SMSA[2/]	1191407	66448	5.6
Rochester SMSA (Olmsted Co.)	61027	2783	4.6
St. Cloud SMSA[3/]	79739	5915	7.4
Counties			
Aitkin	5793	730	12.6
Anoka	113146	6649	5.9
Becker	12931	1158	9.0
Beltrami	16601	1124	6.8
Benton	12384	995	8.0
Big Stone	4259	230	5.4
Blue Earth	29206	1491	5.1
Brown	16396	987	6.0
Carlton	12114	1258	10.4
Carver	21052	923	4.4
Cass	11036	898	8.1
Chippewa	7301	429	5.9
Chisago	14817	843	5.7
Clay	28010	1271	4.5
Clearwater	4129	482	11.7
Cook	2387	228	9.6
Cottonwood	7543	413	5.5
Crow Wing	18057	1610	8.9
Dakota	111573	6101	5.5
Dodge	8883	566	6.4
Douglas	14102	800	5.7
Faribault	11810	529	4.5
Fillmore	12833	697	5.4
Freeborn	18448	1283	7.0
Goodhue	20424	1380	6.8
Grant	3681	183	5.0
Hennepin	541539	30016	5.5
Houston	10627	494	4.6
Hubbard	6035	529	8.8
Isanti	10456	808	7.7
Itasca	18209	2112	11.6
Jackson	8205	419	5.1
Kanabec	5341	487	9.1
Kandiyohi	18979	1052	5.5
Kittson	3537	206	5.8
Koochiching	7635	693	9.1
Lac qui Parle	6218	294	4.7
Lake	4458	1380	31.0
Lake of the Woods	1986	142	7.2
Le Sueur	14047	925	6.6
Lincoln	4049	150	3.7
Lyon	15493	703	4.5
McLeod	19180	923	4.8
Mahnomen	2986	247	8.3
Marshall	6614	521	7.9
Martin	14683	788	5.4
Meeker	11914	845	7.1
Mille Lacs	9141	688	7.5
Morrison	12995	1089	8.4
Mower	18546	1197	6.5
Murray	6553	343	5.2
Nicollet	14903	637	4.3
Nobles	12603	544	4.3
Norman	4856	210	4.3
Olmsted	61027	2783	4.6
Otter Tail	25508	1650	6.5
Pennington	6572	455	6.9
Pine	10256	862	8.4
Pipestone	5895	245	4.2
Polk	15760	752	4.8
Pope	5891	340	5.8
Ramsey	265339	15512	5.8
Red Lake	2293	255	11.1
Redwood	10944	485	4.4
Renville	12667	935	7.4
Rice	24434	1605	6.6
Rock	5986	227	3.8
Roseau	6028	338	5.6
St. Louis (Inc. Duluth)	94864	18162	19.1
Scott	25065	1275	5.1
Sherburne	14520	996	6.9
Sibley	8745	435	5.0
Stearns	52835	3924	7.4
Steele	17386	1155	6.6
Stevens	6019	210	3.5
Swift	6678	399	6.0
Todd	12457	788	6.3
Traverse	3110	156	5.0
Wabasha	10518	693	6.6
Wadena	5721	462	8.1
Waseca	10266	568	5.5
Washington	65020	3310	5.1
Watonwan	7151	485	6.8
Wilkin	4629	232	5.0
Winona	23115	1513	6.5
Wright	33856	1819	5.4
Yellow Medicine	8007	316	3.9

Technical Notes:

1/ Labor force data is computed according to BLS methodology. The method includes an adjustment to assure that the sum of the substate areas equals the separately estimated State total. This adjustment is Applied to all county and SMSA areas. County and area unemployment was multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.69 ; employment was multiplied by 1.04. For a more detailed explanation see the Review of Labor and Economic Conditions, Vol. 4, No. 4, (February 1978 issue), p. 29.

2/ Anoka, Carver. Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright Counties.

3/ Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties.

Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Tables 1 and 2 provide data on persons who filed a claim for unemployment compensation in Minnesota during the month. Only those claiming benefits from the regular State program are represented since data on the characteristics of Federal employees and veterans are not available.

Largely as a result of a rapid increase in mining claimants, the total number of claimants for unemployment benefits did not fall as much as might be expected in September. The number of claimants dropped by 4,800 or 14.6 percent between August and September. Except for construction, the declines in other industries were steeper than normal for September. The largest over-the-month decreases were in services (2,295), manufacturing (1,443) and retail trade (1,105). Over-the year, the total number of claimants declined by 26,164 or 48 percent. A sharp drop in manufacturing claimants accounted for over 40 percent of the decrease from September 1982. Even with the sharp increase this September, mining claimants were 57 percent below last September. Sizeable over-the-year declines also took place in the construction and services industries.

Table 1. Distribution of Insured Unemployed, By Age and Sex, September, 1983

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distributions		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	28023	64.2	100.0	100.0
Under 45	21062	64.6	75.6	74.3
Under 25	4447	60.9	15.0	17.4
25-34	10367	66.4	38.3	34.7
35-44	6248	64.4	22.3	22.2
45 and Over	6961	63.0	24.4	25.7
45-54	3897	62.7	13.6	14.5
55 and Over	3064	63.4	10.8	11.2

Table 2. Distribution of Insured Unemployed By Industry and Occupation, September, 1983

Industry and Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term 1/ Unemployed	Women as Percent of Total
Total, All Industries	28023	100.0	26.1	35.9
Ag., For., Fish.	313	1.1	13.2	33.8
Mining	3156	11.3	12.4	3.4
Construction	2847	10.2	14.0	6.5
Manufacturing	6579	23.5	27.0	36.4
Pub. Utilities	1120	4.0	33.3	25.4
Wholesale Trade	2070	7.4	32.5	32.5
Retail Trade	3877	13.8	31.9	45.6
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	901	3.2	37.1	58.5
Services	5809	20.7	32.2	58.8
Public Admin.	597	2.1	19.8	54.5
Inf. Not Available	754	2.7	2.3	37.1
Total, All Occupations	28023	100.0	26.1	35.9
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	5126	18.3	35.3	44.7
Clerical	3997	14.3	33.8	82.3
Sales	1363	4.9	34.0	36.8
Services	2382	8.5	29.1	53.6
Farm., For., Fish.	229	0.8	10.9	29.5
Processing	960	3.4	32.3	29.1
Machine Trades	1766	6.3	24.9	14.6
Benchwork	2079	7.4	20.1	53.4
Structural Work	3945	14.1	16.8	3.4
Misc.	5717	20.4	17.8	11.7
Inf. Not Available	459	1.6	39.5	48.8

1/ Long-Term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

Job Service Applicant Supply and Demand

Table 3 compares Job Service (J.S.) job applicants with the J.S. job openings that existed at the end of the month. These comparisons are expressed as supply/demand ratios. Other things being equal, the greater the ratio of applicants to openings, the greater the competition has been for work within that occupational category. To put these ratios into context, the reader must remember that not only do job seekers and employers in general find jobs or recruit workers through other means, but those interested in certain kinds of jobs are particularly unlikely to use the J.S. For example, workers seeking professional and Managerial jobs are least likely to use the J.S., whereas employers usually recruit construction workers through union halls and hire teachers directly. Thus, the main value of Table 3 is that it reflects, for broad occupational groups, the relative labor market conditions that those using the J.S. encountered when seeking work.

Table 3. Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand 1/

Occupation	Applicants (Supply)	Job Openings (Demand)	Supply/Demand Ratio	
	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1983	Sept. 1982
Total	107388	11139	9.6	6.1
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	14024	909	15.4	7.3
Clerical	19086	2220	8.6	5.7
Sales	5223	1368	3.8	2.6
Dom. Services	1754	155	11.3	2.3
Other Services	16149	2975	5.4	4.1
Farm., Fish., For.	4284	281	15.2	6.4
Processing	2298	711	3.2	2.4
Machine Trades	6993	377	18.5	16.8
Benchwork	6764	298	22.7	17.3
Structural Work	13846	491	28.2	10.7
Mtr. Frght., Trans.	4444	619	7.2	12.6
Pkg. & Mat. Hndlg.	10590	677	16.2	6.3
Other	1533	58	26.4	19.4

1/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.

1/24/84 S4160-3 A

CURRENT MINNESOTA LABOR MARKET CONDITIONS

December 1983 Supplement to The Review of Labor and Economic Conditions

Prepared by the Research and Statistical Services Office, MN Dept. of Economic Security, 390 N. Robert St., St. Paul MN 55101, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and Employment and Training Admin.

Nation

The national economy continued to improve in November as employment, sales and consumer spending showed a healthy increase. Also, the unemployment rate dropped sharply for the second consecutive month. However, there were some signs that the economy may slow somewhat in the future months.

Labor market conditions improved significantly again in November. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell 0.4 of a percentage point to 8.4 percent in November after a decline of 0.5 of a point in October. Since the high in December 1982, the rate has fallen by 2.4 percentage points. Also, total employment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 743,000 in November following little change in October. Employment has expanded by 3.6 million since last December. Moreover, seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment also increased substantially in November, rising by 370,000 after large gains in the past two months. The biggest advances in October and November were in durable goods manufacturing and services.

Developments in other indicators in November were generally favorable. Retail sales and personal consumption expenditures posted strong gains while the increases in industrial production and personel income were more moderate. Also, after two months of declines, housing starts rose modestly. However, because the gains in consumer spending have been exceeding the increases in personal income, consumer expenditures may decline in the coming months unless the personal savings rate exhibits a further decrease.

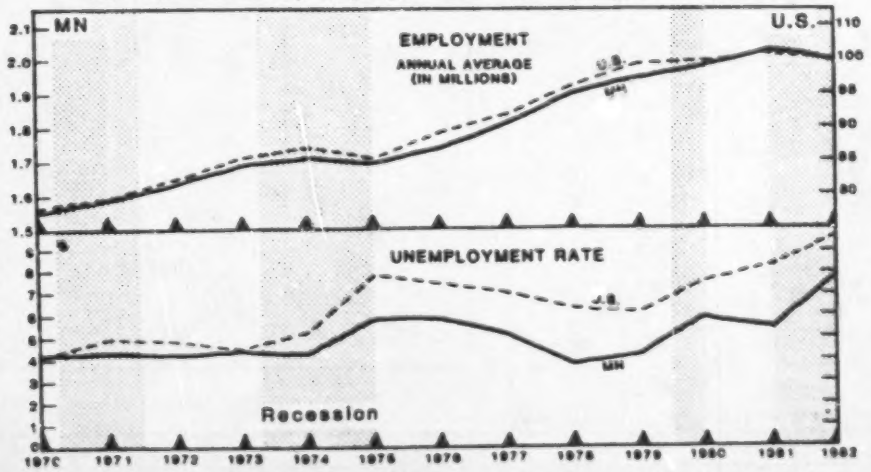
State

The State's economy also showed further improvement in November, albeit less pronounced than in October. The unemployment rate rose somewhat less than it usually does in November while total employment did not decline nearly as steeply as it normally does at this time of the year. However, seasonally adjusted nonfarm wage and salary employment managed a small increase after a substantial gain in October.

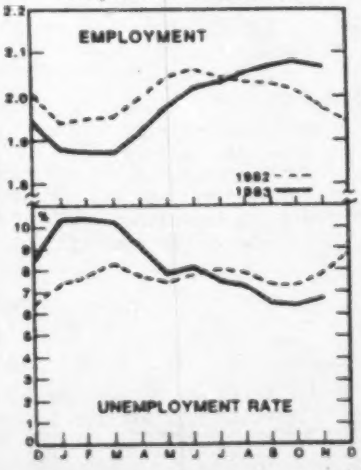
The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate rose 0.4 of a percentage point to 6.8 percent in November after a drop of 0.2 of a percentage point in October. This compares with an average rise of 0.5 percentage points between October and November over the past thirteen years. Unadjusted total employment, which will, on average, fall 1.3 percent in November, declined by only 0.8 percent this November. While the over-the-year gain in total employment was a strong 4.9 percent, the largest since a 5.3 percent jump in September 1978, the seasonally adjusted nonfarm payroll employment rose only 1,600 in November after a surge of 12,100 in October. The sharp rise in October was the largest monthly gain since payroll employment began to climb in Janurary. The largest employment increases through November since the low in December 1982 were in services (13,600), trade (13,200) and manufacturing (7,900). At 1,726,500, payroll employment has now climbed half way back to the pre-recession level of 1,773,900 in January 1981.

Labor Force Estimates	MINNESOTA (Numbers in '000's)			UNITED STATES (Numbers in '000,000's)		
	November 1983	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago	November 1983	Change From Last Mo.	Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	2223.2	-7.7	77.2	112.1	0.1	1.2
Employed	2072.4	-16.7	96.8	103.0	0.3	3.6
Unemployed	150.8	9.0	-19.6	9.1	-0.2	-2.4
Unemployment Rate						
Actual	6.8	0.4	-1.1	8.1	-0.3	-2.3
Seasonally Adjusted	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.4	-0.4	-2.3

MN and the U.S., Employment & Unemployment Rate



MN, 1982 and 1983



Minnesota Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Hours, and Earnings

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT[1] (thousands)			PER CENT CHANGE FROM		PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS & EARNINGS					
						Average Weekly Earnings		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours	
	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983	Nov. 1983	Oct. 1983
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	1742.2	1744.3	1702.7	-0.1	2.3						
MANUFACTURING	342.3	345.5	336.5	-0.9	1.7	391.88	391.64	9.70	9.67	40.4	40.5
Durable Goods	203.5	204.7	198.4	-0.1	2.5	404.09	406.23	9.88	9.86	40.9	41.2
Furniture, Lumber and Wood	13.7	13.7	12.7	0	8.1	406.61	404.81	10.32	10.07	39.4	40.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	8.3	8.5	8.6	-2.9	-3.4	371.71	380.82	9.68	9.69	38.4	39.3
Primary Metals	4.9	5.0	5.0	-2.2	-3.2	372.86	371.13	8.92	8.90	41.8	41.7
Fabricated Metals	33.6	33.5	32.6	0.3	3.0	454.28	463.29	11.08	11.11	41.0	41.7
Nonelectrical Machinery	80.0	79.8	76.9	0.2	4.0	416.83	411.76	10.02	9.97	41.6	41.3
Electrical Machinery	25.2	26.0	25.7	-3.2	-1.9	343.60	346.08	8.36	8.40	41.1	41.2
Transportation Equipment	6.1	6.2	4.8	-1.7	26.7	468.68	502.81	11.08	11.35	42.3	44.3
Other Durable Goods [2]	31.7	31.9	32.1	-0.7	-1.1	382.86	383.64	9.43	9.38	40.6	40.9
Nondurable Goods	138.9	140.7	138.0	-1.3	0.6	375.56	373.03	9.46	9.42	39.7	39.6
Food and Kindred	45.0	46.8	46.5	-3.9	-3.2	336.56	330.00	8.31	8.25	40.5	40.0
Textile and Apparel	4.6	4.7	4.6	-1.8	0	219.32	227.33	5.88	6.03	37.3	37.7
Paper and Allied	32.5	32.5	31.7	0.1	2.7	469.70	473.00	11.00	11.00	42.7	43.0
Printing and Publishing	35.6	35.6	35.5	0.1	0.2	375.22	375.81	10.28	10.24	36.5	36.7
Chemical and Petroleum	9.2	9.2	9.0	-0.4	2.8	427.67	432.22	10.91	10.97	39.2	39.4
Rubber and Leather	12.0	11.9	10.8	0.1	10.7	312.70	311.12	8.08	8.06	38.7	38.6
NONMANUFACTURING	1399.9	1398.8	1366.2	0.1	2.5						
Mining and Quarrying	7.2	7.7	6.6	-6.1	9.0	424.04	404.54	12.15	12.04	34.9	33.6
Metal Mining	5.1	5.4	4.6	-5.3	10.4	444.21	414.17	13.26	13.19	33.5	31.4
Construction	67.9	71.6	62.2	-5.1	9.2	518.26	559.09	14.64	14.83	35.4	37.7
Building	19.9	19.8	17.3	0.5	14.7	302.95	522.06	13.63	13.56	36.9	38.5
Highway and Heavy	12.4	14.8	10.7	-16.1	15.6	480.60	525.72	13.35	13.48	36.0	39.0
Special Trades	35.6	37.0	34.1	-3.7	4.4	540.02	594.91	15.79	16.21	34.2	36.7
Transportation	61.3	62.4	61.5	-1.7	-0.2						
Railroads	13.1	13.3	13.3	-1.5	-1.4	528.75	528.75	11.42	11.42	46.3	46.3
Trucking and Warehousing	23.7	23.8	23.2	-0.4	2.1	443.70	446.22	12.09	12.06	36.7	37.0
Public Utilities	33.2	33.2	33.6	0	-1.3	505.77	507.06	12.55	12.52	40.3	40.5
Communications	19.0	18.9	19.5	0.3	-2.8	470.26	470.66	11.64	11.65	40.4	40.4
Elec., Gas and Sanitary	14.2	14.3	14.1	-0.4	0.9	545.92	547.29	13.58	13.48	40.2	40.6
Trade	442.2	440.2	431.4	0.5	2.5	227.61	228.97	7.39	7.41	30.8	30.9
Retail	330.3	327.6	319.7	0.8	3.3	182.18	184.32	6.37	6.40	28.6	28.8
General Merchandise	48.6	46.5	47.1	4.5	3.2	163.52	165.84	5.84	5.86	28.0	28.3
Food Stores	45.5	46.0	44.9	-1.1	1.4	210.33	209.31	7.38	7.37	28.5	28.4
Automotive	34.6	34.6	33.5	-0.1	3.1	310.95	309.38	8.27	8.25	37.6	37.5
Eating and Drinking	107.4	108.5	104.6	-1.0	2.7	111.16	112.33	4.71	4.70	23.6	23.9
Wholesale	111.9	112.6	111.7	-0.6	0.2	387.21	389.09	10.11	10.08	38.3	38.6
F.I.R.E.	99.9	99.4	97.7	0.4	2.2						
Finance	48.0	47.7	45.9	0.6	4.6						
Insurance	35.7	35.5	35.4	0.4	0.7						
Real Estate	16.2	16.1	16.4	0.1	-1.5						
Service Industries	394.8	395.4	381.6	-0.1	3.5						
Hotel and Lodging	20.6	20.7	19.3	-0.4	6.6						
Business Services	60.4	60.2	57.6	0.5	5.0						
Health Services	135.7	135.7	133.1	0	2.0						
Private Education	24.6	24.5	24.4	0.4	1.0						
Soc. Serv., Museums etc.	84.3	84.1	81.5	0.3	3.6						
Government	293.4	289.0	291.6	1.5	0.6						
Federal	30.1	29.9	30.0	0.5	0.2						
State	75.9	74.8	74.6	1.5	1.8						
Local	187.4	184.2	187.0	1.7	0.2						

[1] Totals may not add because of rounding.
[2] Includes Scientific Instruments and Miscellaneous Industries.

Labor Force Data: State, SMSAs, and Counties

Area or County	November, 1983 Prelim. Labor Force[1]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
State of Minnesota	2223253	150847	6.8
Metropolitan Areas			
Duluth/Superior (Duluth City Only)	35323	3161	8.9
Fargo/Moorhead (Clay County, MN Only)	28800	1551	5.4
Minneapolis/St. Paul SMSA[2]	1216450	65889	5.4
Rochester SMSA (Olmsted Co.)	62271	2993	4.8
St. Cloud SMSA[3]	80728	7482	9.3
Counties			
Aitkin	5466	785	14.4
Anoka	115413	6492	5.6
Becker	12614	1356	10.7
Beltrami	16729	1346	8.0
Benton	12623	1323	10.5
Big Stone	3936	208	5.3
Blue Earth	29314	1566	5.3
Brown	15510	995	6.4
Carlton	12181	1280	10.5
Carver	21483	896	4.2
Cass	10513	1273	12.1
Chippewa	7272	582	8.0
Chisago	15225	933	6.1
Clay	28800	1551	5.4
Clearwater	3972	559	14.1
Cook	2175	294	13.5
Cottonwood	7432	399	5.4
Crow Wing	17566	1974	11.2
Dakota	114093	6221	5.5
Dodge	8413	556	6.6
Douglas	13734	956	7.0
Faribault	10681	658	6.2
Fillmore	12341	738	6.0
Freeborn	18191	1419	7.8
Goodhue	20174	1242	6.2
Grant	3581	203	5.7
Hennepin	552556	29392	5.3
Houston	10468	605	5.8
Hubbard	5698	690	12.1
Isanti	10516	845	8.0
Itasca	17950	2529	14.1
Jackson	8114	405	5.0
Kanabec	5574	547	9.8
Kandiyohi	19013	1207	6.3
Kittson	3433	268	7.8
Koochiching	7688	863	11.2
Lac qui Parle	5856	327	5.6

Area or County	November, 1983 Prelim. Labor Force[1]	Unemp.	Un. Rate
Lake	4524	1470	32.5
Lake of the Woods	1998	220	11.0
Le Sueur	11352	919	8.1
Lincoln	3795	185	4.9
Lyon	15437	946	6.1
McLeod	17448	1034	5.9
Mahnomen	2897	266	9.2
Marshall	6476	647	10.0
Martin	13578	810	6.0
Meeker	11090	800	7.2
Mille Lacs	9067	893	9.8
Morrison	12611	1361	10.8
Mower	18383	1257	6.8
Murray	6219	405	6.5
Nicollet	14968	684	4.6
Nobles	12207	848	6.9
Norman	4674	266	5.7
Olmsted	62271	2993	4.8
Otter Tail	24906	1902	7.6
Pennington	6607	516	7.8
Pine	9797	1014	10.4
Pipestone	5746	317	5.5
Polk	16158	1163	7.2
Pope	5550	413	7.4
Ramsey	270542	15029	5.6
Red Lake	2187	281	12.8
Redwood	10822	567	5.2
Renville	12262	824	6.7
Rice	24365	1839	7.5
Rock	5755	261	4.5
Roseau	5959	701	11.8
St. Louis (Inc. Duluth)	92635	15625	16.9
Scott	25757	1425	5.5
Sherburne	14564	1146	7.9
Sibley	8548	577	6.8
Stearns	53541	5013	9.4
Steele	16613	1045	6.3
Stevens	5902	253	4.3
Swift	6312	415	6.6
Todd	11909	910	7.6
Traverse	2908	207	7.1
Wabasha	9777	686	7.0
Wadena	5677	528	9.3
Waseca	9153	537	5.9
Washington	66471	3357	5.1
Watonwan	7082	428	6.0
Wilkin	4475	245	5.5
Winona	23488	1622	6.9
Wright	34910	2144	6.1
Yellow Medicine	7582	370	4.9

Technical Notes:

1/ Labor force data is computed according to BLS methodology. The method includes an adjustment to assure that the sum of the substate areas equals the separately estimated State total. This adjustment is Applied to all county and SMSA areas. County and area unemployment was multiplied by an adjustment factor of 1.65; employment was multiplied by 1.05. For a more detailed explanation see the Review of Labor and Economic Conditions, Vol. 4, No. 4, (February 1978 issue), p. 29.

2/ Anoka, Carver, Chisago, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, Washington, and Wright Counties.

3/ Benton, Sherburne, and Stearns Counties.

Selected Minnesota Program Statistics

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Tables 1 and 2 provide data on persons who filed a claim for unemployment compensation in Minnesota during the month. Only those claiming benefits from the regular State program are represented since data on the characteristics of Federal employees and veterans are not available.

In November, the total number of claimants for unemployment benefits in Minnesota rose by 5,236 or 18.9 percent. This over-the-month gain was below the average October to November increase of the past five years in both numerical and percentage terms. Less than average gains occurred in all of the industries except public utilities where the gain was not significant. Over-the-year, the total number of claimants declined by 29,050 or 45.8 percent. The November over-the-year drop was the ninth in a row, the declines averaging 47 percent since July. Nearly one half of the over-the-year decrease was among claimants in manufacturing. Significant reductions also occurred in the services and construction industries.

Table 1. Distribution of Insured Unemployed, By Age and Sex, November, 1983

Age Groups	Number	Percent Distributions		
		Men of Totals	Men of Men	Women of Women
TOTALS	32976	67.9	100.0	100.0
Under 45	24826	68.5	76.0	73.8
Under 25	6205	67.5	18.7	19.1
25-34	11733	70.1	36.7	33.1
35-44	6888	66.8	20.6	21.6
45 and Over	8150	66.0	24.0	26.2
45-54	4631	66.7	13.8	14.6
55 and Over	3519	65.1	10.2	11.6

Table 2. Distribution of Insured Unemployed By Industry and Occupation, November, 1983

Industry and Occupational Attachment	Number	Percent of Total	Percent Long-Term 1/ Unemployed	Women as Percent of Total
Total, All Industries	32976	100.0	17.0	32.3
Ag., For., Fish.	609	1.8	8.9	24.1
Mining	3195	9.7	8.4	4.6
Construction	4806	14.6	6.5	5.6
Manufacturing	7817	23.7	15.3	33.3
Pub. Utilities	1212	3.7	19.5	24.3
Wholesale Trade	2119	6.4	25.2	28.1
Retail Trade	3911	11.9	25.4	44.3
Fin., Ins., Real Est.	888	2.7	32.8	54.2
Services	6027	18.3	25.6	67.4
Public Admin.	966	2.9	12.1	43.5
Inf. Not Available	1426	4.3	0.8	33.5
Total, All Occupations	32976	100.0	17.0	32.3
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	4789	14.5	34.1	41.6
Clerical	3933	11.9	27.1	81.6
Sales	1295	3.9	27.2	34.4
Services	2967	9.0	18.9	57.2
Farm., For., Fish.	624	1.9	5.3	21.6
Processing	1214	3.7	13.3	25.4
Machine Trades	1882	5.7	13.9	12.5
Benchwork	3231	9.8	9.8	50.6
Structural Work	6274	19.0	7.5	4.1
Misc.	6393	19.4	10.8	9.3
Inf. Not Available	374	1.2	25.7	57.1

1/ Long-Term unemployed refers to unemployment insurance claimants whose current spell of unemployment has lasted 15 weeks or longer.

Job Service Applicant Supply and Demand

Table 3 compares Job Service (J.S.) job applicants with the J.S. job openings that existed at the end of the month. These comparisons are expressed as supply/demand ratios. Other things being equal, the greater the ratio of applicants to openings, the greater the competition has been for work within that occupational category. To put these ratios into context, the reader must remember that not only do job seekers and employers in general find jobs or recruit workers through other means, but those interested in certain kinds of jobs are particularly unlikely to use the J.S. For example, workers seeking professional and Managerial jobs are least likely to use the J.S., whereas employers usually recruit construction workers through union halls and hire teachers directly. Thus, the main value of Table 3 is that it reflects, for broad occupational groups, the relative labor market conditions that those using the J.S. encountered when seeking work.

Table 3. Experienced Supply/Job Openings Demand 1/

Occupation	Applicants (Supply)	Job Openings (Demand)	Supply/Demand Ratio	
Total				
Prof., Tech., Mgr.				
Clerical				
Sales				
Dom. Services				
Other Services				
Farm., Fish., For.				
Processing				
Machine Trades				
Benchwork				
Structural Work				
Mtr. Frght., Trans.				
Pkg. & Mat. Hndlg.				
Other				

Data for Table 3 is not available due to processing problems. This information will be included in future issues if it becomes available.

1/ Inexperienced and improperly coded job applicants are not included in this table.